

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm,
Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Site Code: SFS13/53

(SU 3500 8180)

**Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm,
Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Sheepdrove Organic Farm**

by Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SFS13/53

May 2013

Summary

Site name: Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm, Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 3500 8180

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 22nd–25th April 2013

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Steve Ford

Site code: SFS13/53

Area of site: c. 1.72 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed a surprising density of archaeological deposits represented by pits and linear features spanning the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. The remains of plough-levelled ancient field boundaries (lynchets) were also noted. Stray finds of earlier prehistoric flintwork and Beaker pottery were also recorded.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum.

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Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm, Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Report 13/53

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm, Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire (SU 3500 8180) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Dan Bull of Sheepdrove Organic Farm, Stancombe Down, Lambourn.

Planning permission is to be sought from West Berkshire Council for the use of the wood as a natural burial ground. The application is to be supported by the results of field evaluation by trial trenching to determine the archaeological potential of the site, from which a mitigation strategy could be devised as appropriate. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Orr, Archaeological Officer with West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford and Aidan Colyer between 22nd–25th April 2012 and the site code is SFS13/53. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the Lambourn Downs north of Lambourn. Sheepdrove Organic Farm lies to the north-west and Stancombe Farm to the north-east. The site lies just to the north of Red Barn, a prominent building in the landscape. The site itself is a triangular area of former arable land which has relatively recently been planted as woodland with tree growth at sapling stage (Pl. 1). The site slopes moderately from a height of *c.* 213m above Ordnance Datum in the north-west down to *c.* 199m in the south-east (Fig. 2).

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (BGS 1971). This geology was encountered for the majority of the trenches but a small area of clay with flint was noted to the west.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a specification provided by Ms Sarah Orr of West Berkshire Council. In summary the site lies in an area particularly rich in archaeological remains, in

particularly those of the late prehistoric to Roman periods (Richards 1978; Bowden *et al.* 1993; Gaffney and Tingle 1989). Much of what was previously visible as earthworks or cropmarks is no longer evident since the second half of the 20th century. The cropmarks have been mapped, most recently by the Lambourn Downs National Mapping Programme which has recorded extensive field systems as well as other features such as ditched enclosures and ring ditches (levelled round barrows). Areas to the east of the site have been subject to field survey with a moderate volume of struck flint and Roman pottery recorded (Gaffney and Tingle 1989, figs 5.2 and 13.1).

Of particular interest for the proposal is the discovery in 1887 during digging for flints, of the foundations of a building with coins and pottery. This structure is interpreted as a Roman villa. Also, twelve inhumation burials and a decapitated head had been identified during chalk digging some time before 1871. A large scatter of Roman pottery was seen by a farmer in 1960 with many Roman finds (92 coins ranging from AD193–394, a silver hairpin, pottery, tile and stone) were collected by metal detectorists in the 1990s and reported to Newbury (now West Berkshire) Museum. The site of the building is shown as lying immediately to the south of the site but there is some doubt as to its exact location.

Evaluation to the north-east of the site at Warren Farm, however, found nothing of archaeological interest (Taylor 2001).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine if Roman settlement deposits are present and how they relate to the extensive field systems.

Due to the presence of woodland, a total of 20 trenches were to be dug, measuring between 3–5m in length and 1.4m wide. The trenches were to be located randomly across the site. These would all be dug using a mini-digger-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds and a metal detector used for metal finds.

Results

All twenty trenches were eventually dug (Fig. 2). However, due to the woodland cover being less than envisaged the trenches were longer than planned and were between 5.2m and 7.6m in length. They were all 1.4m wide. They ranged in depth between 0.25m and 0.7m in depth but most were relatively shallow. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1 and a catalogue of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

This trench measured 6.9m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.35m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 2 (Fig 2)

This trench measured 6.9m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.25m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology . At the north-east end, a marked break in slope was revealed with homogenous fill down to at least 0.7m. It is considered that this represents the levelled remains of an ancient field lynchet with the former negative lynchet now infilled with the materials of the former positive lynchet. The lynchets on Stancombe Down, where surviving as earthworks can be of substantial size (Bowden *et al.* 1993).

Trench 3

This trench measured 7.1m in length and was 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 4

This trench measured 6.3m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 4, Pl. 4)

This trench measured 7.2m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. Pit 1 was partly exposed towards the eastern end of the trench. It was 1m in diameter and 0.55m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (51, 53, 54) with tip lines originating from the west. The upper fill appears to have been partly disturbed by a burrow (52). It

contained 18 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery and animal bone with sieved samples producing a little charcoal.

Trench 6

This trench measured 6.6m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.6m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of turf/topsoil above 0.1m of brown stone-free silty loam subsoil above 0.3m of calcareous silty clay with many chalk pellets. This overlay chalk natural geology. It is considered that the whole trench lies within a former negative lynchet now infilled.

Trench 7 (Pl. 2)

This trench measured 6.7m in length and was 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology with peri-glacial stripes present. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 8

This trench measured 5.2m in length and was 0.3-0.5m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. At the eastern end was a possible ditch (3). This feature was c. 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a homogenous grey calcareous clay fill with many chalk pellets and a number of burrows revealed as voids. It is likely that the feature is a ditch but that in this location has been extensively burrowed. A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from the fill. A second possible feature (13) was also present in this trench to the west that extended beyond the ends and side of the trench. It was unexcavated. The centre of the trench was occupied by a relatively shallow depression 1.6m wide on a similar alignment to the possible ditch. It was 0.4m deep with a gentle bowl-shaped profile. Its origin and significance are unclear.

Trench 9

This trench measured 6.1m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology with silty patches to west and east. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench measured 6.6m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology with peri-glacial stripes present. A small ditch or gully (2) was found

toward the centre of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a bowl- shaped profile. It contained two fills (55, 56) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 2 and 3)

This trench measured 8.1m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. As many as seven archaeological features (6-12) were revealed in this trench, mostly likely to represent discrete and intercutting pits but possibly with a posthole present also. None of the features were excavated but some finds were recovered from the exposed upper levels. These finds comprised a mixture of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Trench 12

This trench measured 6.3m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology with peri-glacial stripes and a brown clay patch present. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 13 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 5)

This trench measured 7.6m in length and was 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk/coombe rock natural geology. One and possibly three pits were present in the trench. Pit 5 was partly excavated. It was 1.9m in diameter and excavated down to 0.7m (not bottomed) and contained at least two fills. It contained 3 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 14

This trench measured 6.8m in length and was 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m of turf/topsoil above 0.12m of light brown calcareous silt with chalk pellets subsoil above chalk natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 15 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 5)

This trench measured 6.8 in length and was 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. Pit 4 was located towards the north west end of the trench. It was 1.1m in diameter and 1.2m deep. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained several layers (57-62). Finds recovered comprised Iron Age pottery, animal bone, antler and struck flint. Charcoal, weed seeds and a few cereal grains were recovered from sieved samples.

Trench 16 (Pl. 1)

This trench measured 7.6m in length and was 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.26m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 17

This trench measured 7.2m in length and was 0.35-0.65m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of turf/topsoil (increasing to the east) directly above chalk natural geology. Several animal burrows were observed. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 18

This trench measured 7.6m in length and was 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.26m of turf/topsoil directly above clay with flint natural geology. The western third of the trench appeared to be occupied by animal burrows. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 19

This trench measured 6.2m in length and was 0.55-0.75m deep. It appears to lie in a gentle hollow or top of a small dry valley. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of turf/topsoil above 0.35m of brown calcareous clay with chalk pellets subsoil above chalk natural geology. The subsoil contained a few flecks of charcoal and small fired clay fragments. A modern waterpipe is thought to traverse this trench. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

Trench 20

This trench measured 7.5m in length and was 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m of turf/topsoil directly above chalk natural geology but with a clay patch to the east.. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

FINDS

Pottery and fired clay by Jane Timby

The evaluation at Triangle Wood resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of 105 sherds of pottery weighing 977.5g dating to the Beaker, Iron Age and Roman periods. In addition 11 fragments (101g) of fired clay were recorded. Pottery was recovered from nine trenches (2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 19), with 73 of the sherds coming from 15 defined contexts; the remainder appear to be surface finds. The condition of the material is quite variable with several larger sherds and some more fragmented, more abraded finds. This is reflected in a moderately low overall average sherd size of 9.3 g. For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblage was briefly scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is summarised in Appendix 3.

Early Prehistoric

A single, oxidised bodysherd with a grog temper came from Trench 5. Such tempering is characteristic of Beaker pottery. The piece appears to be undecorated.

Later Prehistoric

Some 69 handmade sherds, 66% of the total assemblage, appear to date to the middle Iron Age. Forms include globular-bodied jars with simple everted rims and one slack-sided jar. Most of the sherds are in a finely micaceous, sandy fabric with rare shell and iron inclusions. There are in addition single sherds in several other fabrics including one with a limestone temper; a glauconitic sandy ware; a flint-tempered ware; a coarser sandy ware and a limestone and organic-tempered ware. All these pieces feature as moderately small bodysherds. Surface finish includes some examples with a burnished or smoothed finish and one sherd with vertical wiping. One sandy ware from Trench 13 [pit 5] has the remains of an internal burnt residue.

The Iron Age pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 5, 11, 13 and 15. The highest incidence of material came from Trench 15 with 51 sherds recovered from pit feature [4] along with six fragments of fired clay. The group as a whole appears to belong to a single phase of occupation.

Roman

Some 35 sherds of Roman pottery were recorded, 33.3% of the whole assemblage. The assemblage appears to have both an earlier and later Roman component and mainly comprises unfeatured 'local' wares.

Sixteen sherds recovered from Trench 11, from the surfaces of cuts 10 and 6, appear to date to the earlier Roman period. These include grog-tempered wares, grey sandy wares and a handmade black sandy ware which may be a late Iron Age survival.

Feature 8 in Trench 11 produced three sherds one of which is a white-slipped south-west oxidised ware likely to date from the later 2nd or 3rd centuries. A single unstratified sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware recovered from Trench 10 suggests some late Roman activity in the locality dating to the mid 3rd or 4th centuries.

Further non-diagnostic pottery of Roman date was recovered from Trenches 5, 6 and 10.

Summary

The assemblage recovered appears to document occupation at or near the site from Beaker period, middle Iron Age, early and later Roman periods. Post-Roman pottery seems to be absent suggesting little later disturbance/

use of the site. The Iron Age pottery is the best preserved of the group although this may be a reflection of the deposits from which it was recovered.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection 15 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 4). Eleven of these were flakes, two were cores with a single spall and scraper. Only the finds from pit 4 were securely stratified. The pieces were a mixture of fresh and patinated. None of the pieces are closely dated but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, with some possibly reflecting *ad hoc* use in Iron Age or even Roman times.

Animal bone by Danielle Milbank

A small assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone was recovered from 6 contexts encountered in the evaluation. A total of 70 fragments were recovered, weighing 854g (Appendix 5). The preservation of the remains was moderate, with fairly high fragmentation and some surface erosion. The generally small fragment size limited the amount of identifiable bone.

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by medium sized animal bone fragments, predominantly long bone fragments. Pit 4 (deposits 57/58) contained the largest assemblage comprising several different skeletal elements including sheep/goat scapula, sheep/goat metacarpal and calcaneus, and two pieces of deer antler and one deer radius-ulna piece (distal end). A single cervid (sheep/goat or deer) tooth was also recovered. The antler pieces are worked, with neat cut marks. This deposit also contained a fragment of burnt long bone from a medium-sized animal.

Pit 4 also contained two rib fragments from a small animal (small dog or cat-sized).

Large animal bones were present in smaller quantities, consisting of a distal end of a cattle humerus from 51/52, a cattle scapula and innominate bone from deposit 64 and a cattle vertebra from 57/58.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be 4: 1 sheep/goat, 1 deer, 1 cattle and 1 small animal (probably dog). However, due to the difficulty in attributing small fragments in the medium-sized animal range, it is possible that a further sheep/goat individual may be present.

Evidence of butchery was not present on any of the fragments (antler does not contain marrow and would not have been cut for consumption). No other information could be retrieved from the fragmented remains, and the animal bone is likely to represent domestic waste.

Charred plant remains

Three soil samples of 5 litres each were taken from Pits 1 (51/52) and 4 (57 and 62) to assess the deposits for charred plant remains. All three samples were floated and wet sieved over a 0.25mm mesh. A low volume of wood charcoal was recovered from all three samples with twig recovered from layer 62. An additional large fragment of charcoal was recovered from layer 58. A few probable cereal grains and weed seeds were recovered from pit 4 (57).

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of archaeological deposits on the site along with stray artefacts of flint and pottery. The archaeological deposits comprise features certainly of Middle Iron Age date along with others of Roman date. The Middle Iron Age features comprise at least two substantial pits ('storage pits) with additional pottery finds present as residual finds in features of later date. The Roman features include a pit and gully. Several possible features were encountered but not excavated. A group of pits (in trench 11), some intercutting and possibly with a posthole were not excavated but produced pottery of both Iron Age and Roman date from surface layers and a mixture of periods could be represented.

Elsewhere, a number of features were recorded that are considered to be the remnants of levelled ancient field boundaries (lynchets), mostly recorded by aerial photography.

On the basis of these results, the site overall is considered to contain hitherto unrecorded heritage assets (ie features that have archaeological potential) of Iron Age and Roman date. However, on closer inspection, it would appear that it is only the north eastern portion of the site which has this potential; the south western areas were devoid of both finds and features.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology) |
| 2 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 0.25SW 0.70NW | 0-0.25m turf and topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk (natural geology). Negative lynchet from 2-7m |
| 3 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 0.32 | 0-0.28m turf and topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk (natural geology) |
| 4 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology) |
| 5 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.28m turf and topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk (natural geology) Pit 1 [PI. 4] |
| 6 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 0.60 | 0-0.2m turf and topsoil; 0.2-0.3m brown calcareous clay (subsoil); 0.3m-0.6m lynchet fill; 0.6m+ chalk (natural geology) |
| 7 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.30 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk with periglacial stripes (natural geology) |
| 8 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 0.30W 0.50E | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology). Natural hollow 0.4m deep at 2m; Possible ditch (3) at 4m, possible pit (13) a 1m |
| 9 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology). Calcareous silt patches at 1m and 6m |
| 10 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology) Gully 2 at 4m [PIs 2 and 3] |
| 11 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0-0.32m turf and topsoil; 0.32m+ chalk (natural geology). Probable features 6-12 |
| 12 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 0.40 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk with periglacial stripes (natural geology) |
| 13 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.30 | 0-0.25m turf and topsoil; 0.25m+ chalk and coombe rock (natural geology). Pit 5 and possible other pits [PI. 6] |
| 14 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 0.48 | 0-0.28m turf and topsoil; ; 0.2-0.4m light brown calcareous clay with chalk pellets (subsoil); 0.4m+ chalk (natural geology) |
| 15 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.45 | 0-0.3m turf and topsoil; 0.3m+ chalk (natural geology) Pit 4 at 1m [PI. 5] |
| 16 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.28 | 0-0.26m turf and topsoil; 0.26m+ chalk (natural geology) [PI. 1] |
| 17 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.35W 0.65E | 0-0.35m turf and topsoil; 0.35m+ chalk (natural geology). Several animal burrows |
| 18 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.28 | 0-0.26m turf and topsoil; 0.26m+ clay with flints (natural geology). Large burrow to west |
| 19 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 0.55 SW 0.75 NE | 0-0.35m turf and topsoil; 0.35-0.55m brown calcareous clay with chalk pellets (subsoil); 0.55m+ chalk (natural geology) Service pipe at 4m |
| 20 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 0.28 | 0-0.28m turf and topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with a clay patch (natural geology) |

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 | 1 | 51-4 | Pit | Roman | Pottery | Iron Age pottery also |
| 10 | 2 | 55 | Gully | Roman | Pottery | |
| 8 | 3 | U/S | Ditch? | - | | |
| 15 | 4 | 57-62 | Pit | Iron Age | Pottery | |
| 13 | 5 | 63-4 | Pit | Iron Age | Pottery | |
| 11 | 6 | - | Pit? | Roman? | Pottery | Unexcavated |
| 11 | 7 | - | Pit? | Iron Age? | Pottery | Unexcavated |
| 11 | 8 | - | Pit? | Roman? | Pottery | Unexcavated |
| Tr11 | 9 | - | Pit? | - | | Unexcavated |
| 11 | 10 | - | Pit? | Roman? | Pottery | Iron Age pottery also |
| 11 | 11 | - | Pit? | - | - | Unexcavated |
| Tr11 | 12 | - | Posthole? | - | - | Unexcavated |
| Tr 8 | 13 | - | Pit? | - | - | Unexcavated |

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery and fired clay

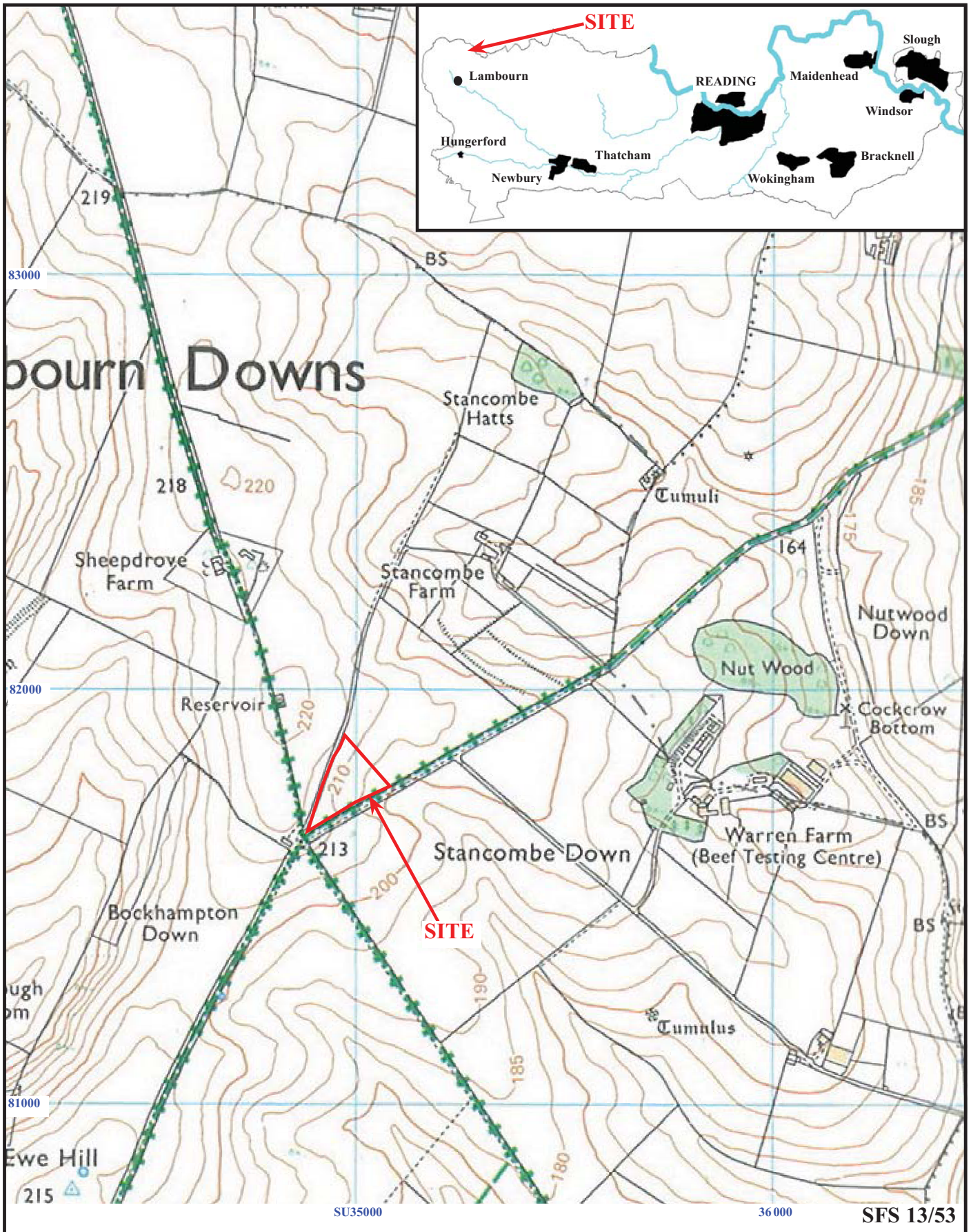
| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Beaker</i> | <i>IA</i> | <i>Roman</i> | <i>Tot No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Fired clay</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 2 | | U/S | | 4 | | 4 | 5.5 | |
| 5 | | U/S | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | |
| 5 | 1 | 51 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 | 1 | 54 | | 4 | | 4 | 25 | |
| 5 | 1 | 51/52 | | | 13 | 13 | 33 | |
| 6 | | U/S | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | |
| 8 | 3 | U/S | | | | | | 1 |
| 10 | | U/S | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| 10 | 2 | 55 | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| 11 | | U/S | | | 7 | 7 | 98 | |
| 11 | 6 | top | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| 11 | 7 | top | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | 8 | top | | | 3 | 3 | 23 | |
| 11 | 10 | top | | 3 | | 3 | 13 | |
| 11 | 10 | top | | 2 | 8 | 10 | 56 | 1 |
| 13 | 5 | 64 | | 3 | | 3 | 36 | |
| 15 | 4 | 58 | | 47 | | 47 | 631 | 1 |
| 15 | 4 | 62 | | 4 | | 4 | 20 | |
| 15 | 4 | 58 | | | | | | 6 |
| 19 | | U/S | | | | | | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 1 | 69 | 35 | 105 | 977.5 | 11 |

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5 | 1 | 51/52 | 2 flakes |
| 6 | - | | Spall |
| 15 | 4 | 57/58 | 8 flakes; core |
| 11 | 6 | top | Core |
| 11 | 7 | top | flake |
| 11 | - | | scraper |

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of animal bone

| Cut | Deposit | Trench | NoFrag | Wt (g) | Small (Dog) | Sheep /goat | Deer | Large (cattle) | Unidentified |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 51/52 | 5 | 4 | 98 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| 4 | 57 | 15 | 1 | 12 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 4 | 57/58 | 15 | 40 | 408 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| 4 | 61 | 15 | 5 | 24 | - | 3 | - | - | 2 |
| 4 | 62 | 15 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 5 | 64 | 13 | 16 | 288 | - | 5 | - | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | surface | 11 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | | | 71 | 869 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 31 | |
| MNI | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

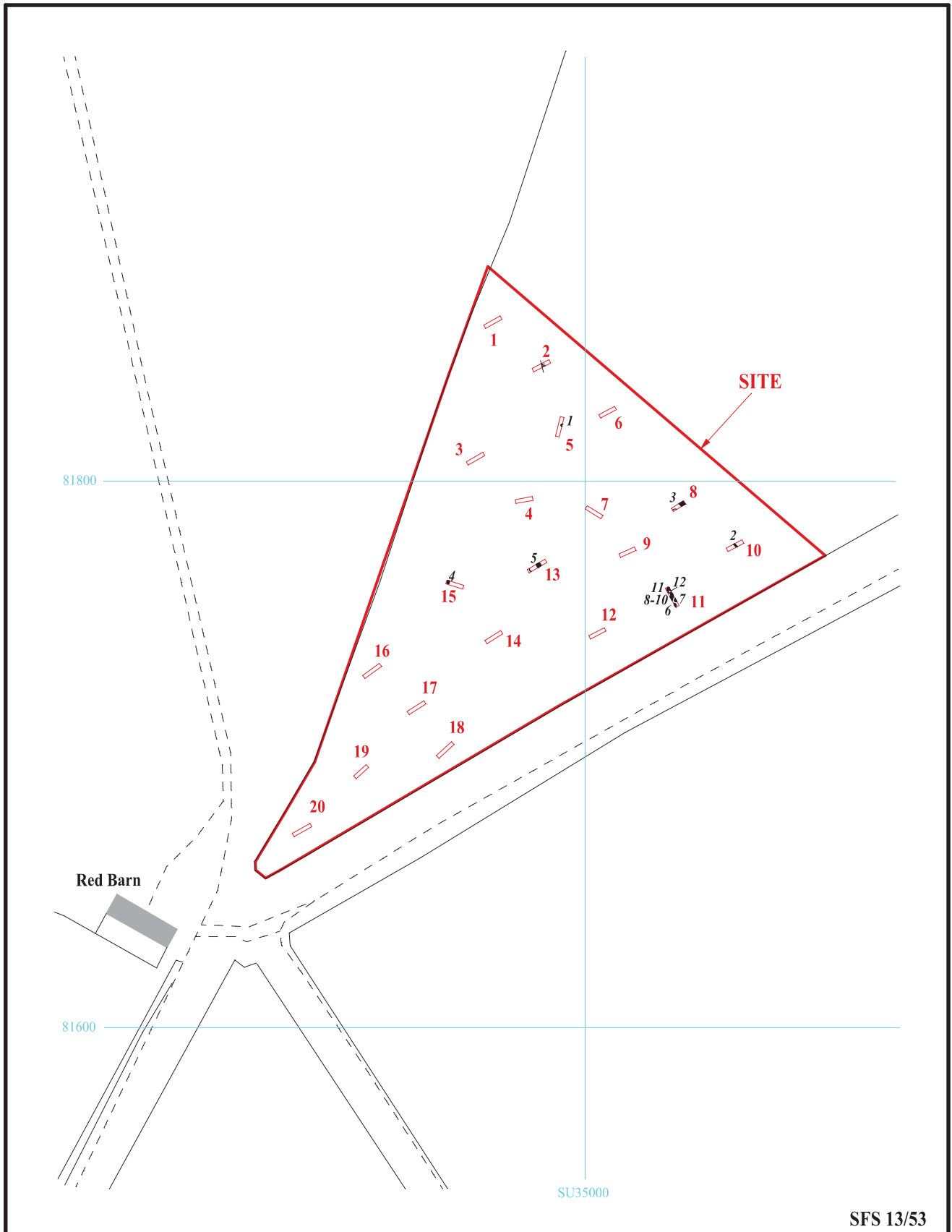


**Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm, Stancombe Down, Lambourn, West Berkshire, 2013
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Lambourn and Berkshire.

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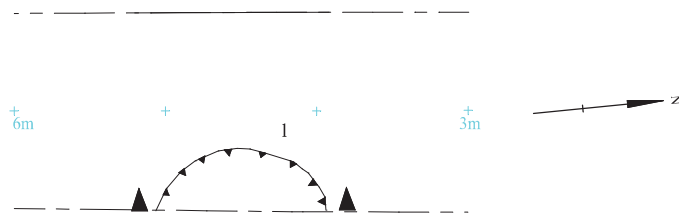
**Land at Triangle Wood, Sheepdrove Farm, Stancombe Down,
Lambourn, West Berkshire, 2013
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Figure 2. Location of trenches and features.

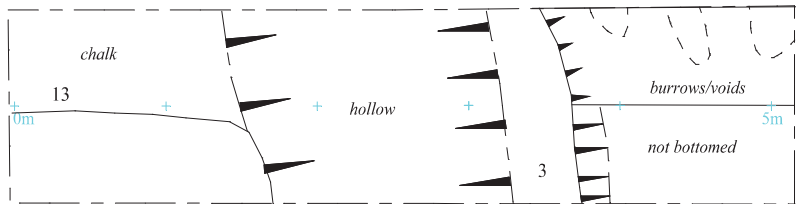


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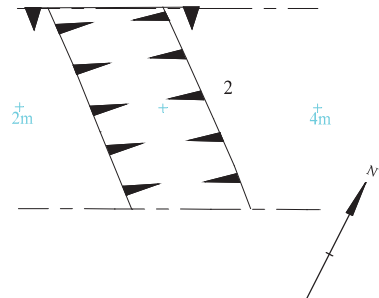
Trench 5



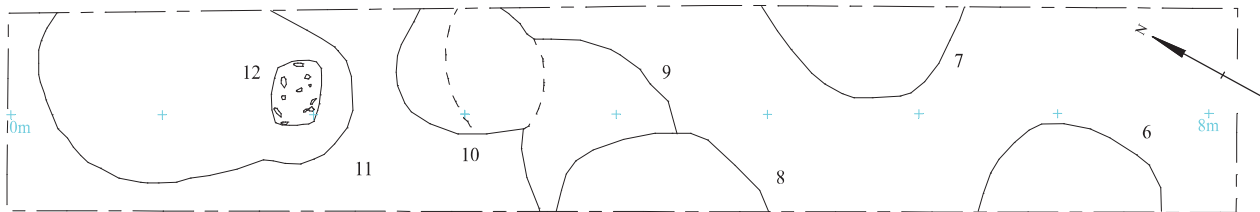
Trench 8



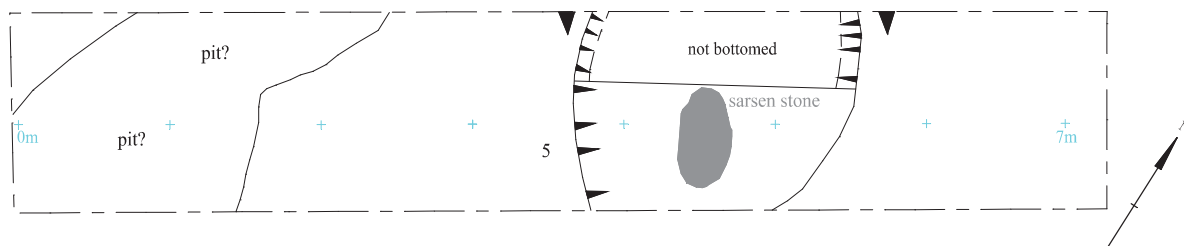
Trench 10



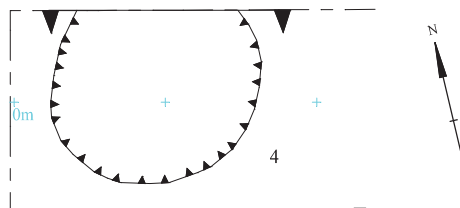
Trench 11



Trench 13



Trench 15



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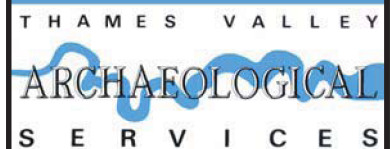
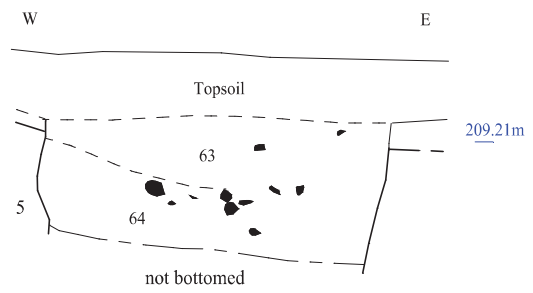
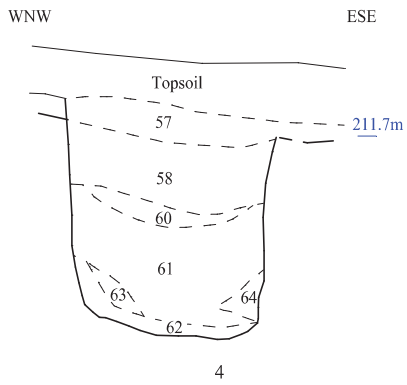
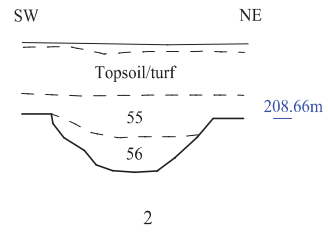
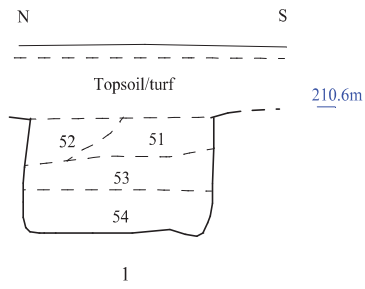


Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



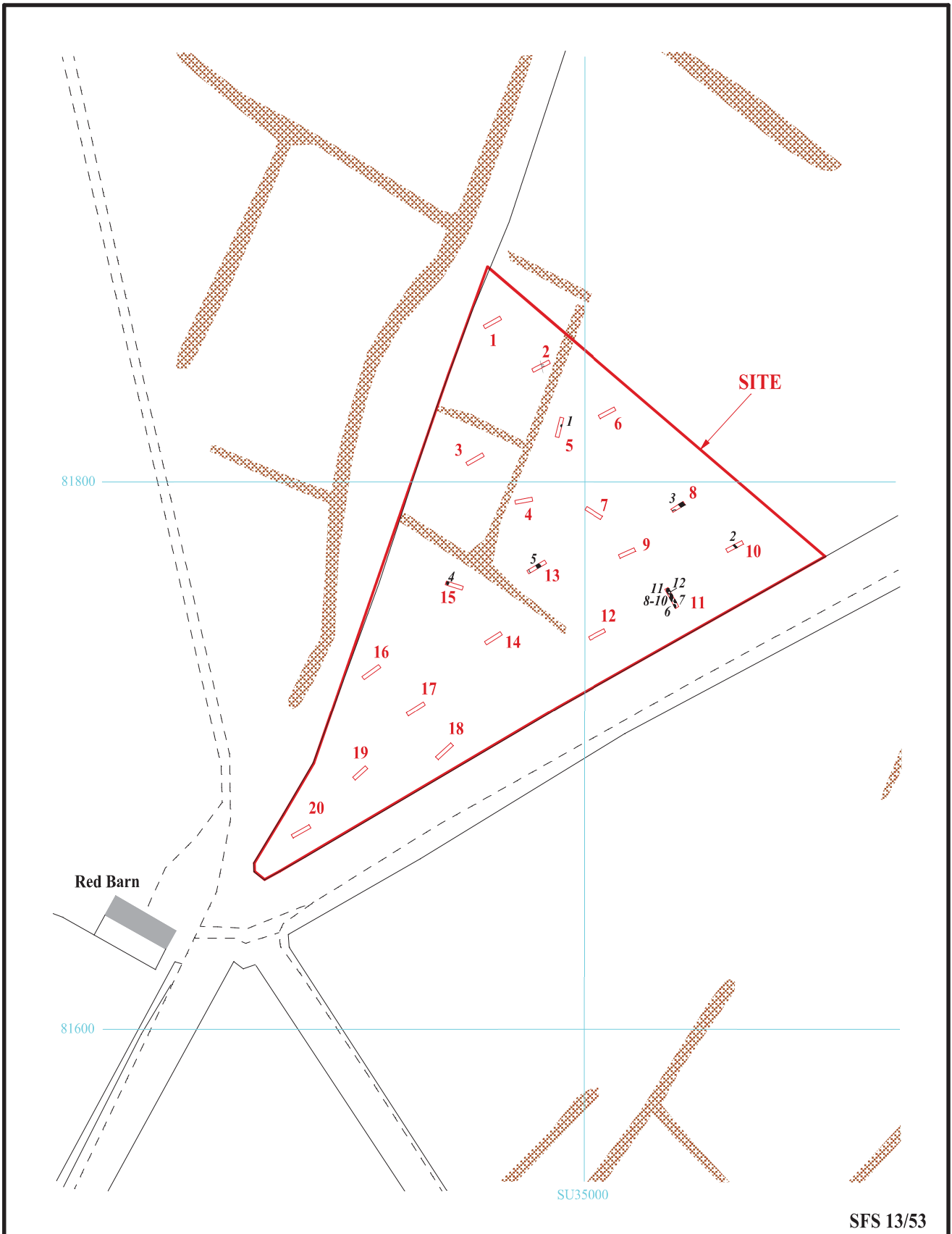


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Figure 4. Sections.





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Figure 5. Location of trenches and features in relation to cropmark evidence.





Plate 1. Trench 16 and general setting of site looking north west



Plate 2. Trench 10, looking south west, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 10, gully 2, looking north west, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 5, pit 1 looking south east, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 15, pit 4 looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 13, pit 5, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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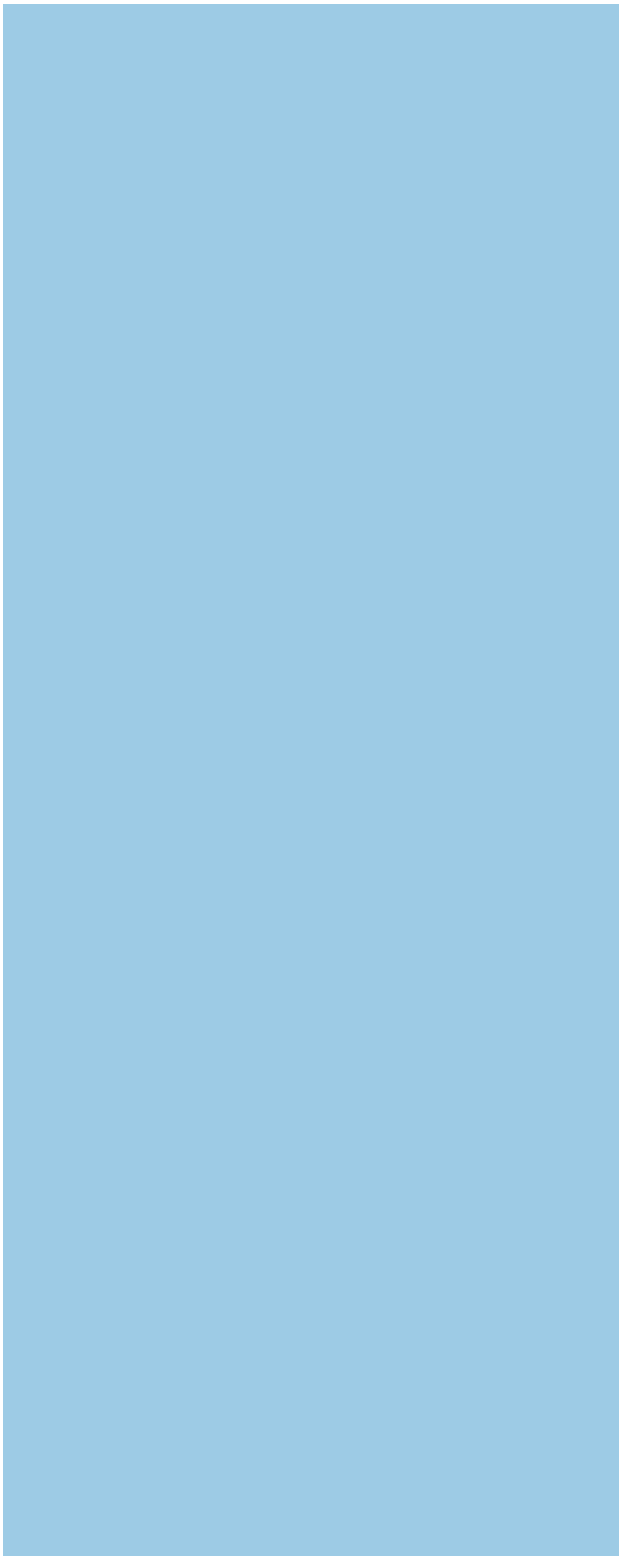
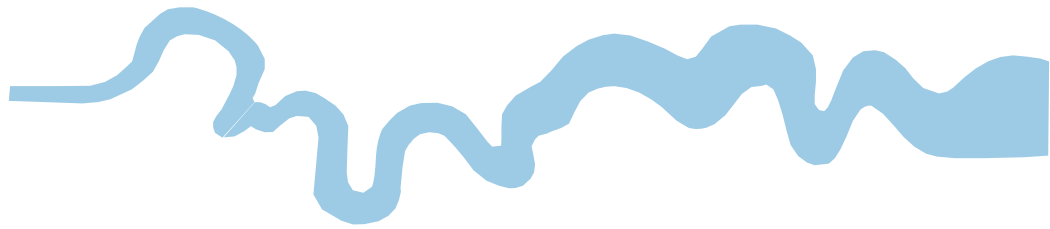
Plates 5 and 6.

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TIME CHART

| | Calendar Years |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Modern _____ | AD 1901 |
| Victorian _____ | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval _____ | AD 1500 |
| Medieval _____ | AD 1066 |
| Saxon _____ | AD 410 |
| Roman _____ | AD 43 |
| Iron Age _____ | BC/AD 750 BC |
| Bronze Age: Late _____ | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____ | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early _____ | 2100 BC |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |





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